

OFF THE TRACK.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE S. G. AND N. A.

WHEN TURNING THE SHARP CURVE.

The Cars Leave the Track and a Dozen Passengers Are Seriously Injured—List of the Wounded People.

GRiffin, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Another wreck occurred on the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama road this afternoon, and it was a bad wreck, too.

At 4:25 o'clock p. m., Conductor Morgan, on the west-bound Cavalier train, just the union depot with a mixed train, consisting of four freight and three passenger coaches. He was fifteen minutes late.

Engineer James Pitts was at the throttle. Clearing the junction of the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad, Mr. Pitts pulled his lever back and gave his engine more steam to make the grade between the junction and the experimental station.

Between the two there is a sharp curve on a high embankment. Striking this point the car next to the engine left the track, pulling the entire train with it. The three freight cars were scattered in a promiscuous heap on either side of the road, while the passenger cars present a spectacle that is appalling, indeed, partly on the track and partly down the embankment. The smoking car lies flat on its side at the bottom of the ditch, full twenty feet from the top of the track. The ladies' coach is standing on its top, and how any of the passengers escaped instant death is a miracle.

THE INJURED PASSENGERS.

The list of injured, so far as THE CONSTITUTION has been able to get up to 10 o'clock to-night, from the various hotels and physicians who are attending them, is as follows:

Conductor H. C. MORGAN, knee cap badly injured.

Mrs. A. W. FREY, Woodbury, Ga., arm broken and internally injured.

Miss FANNIE SLEDGE, shoulder broke.

Miss ELLA SLEDGE, left arm broken and with arm broken and bruised, the other bruised but not serious.

Mr. TOM SLEDGE, Griffin, head mashed and internally injured.

Mrs. DICK REEVES, of Crawell, cut on head and internal injuries; fatally hurt, and reported dying tonight.

ANDREW DUNBAR, of Brooks station, hurt in back and shoulders, besides bruises.

J. C. BRIDGES, of Griffin, badly, but not seriously, bruised and shaken up.

CHARLES INGRAM, of Brooks station, thigh broken and bruised internally.

LEWIS FINLY, colored, brakeman, ribs broken and severely dislocated.

REV. A. M. WILLIAMS, Columbus, (head and back bruised).

MRS. WILLIAMS and baby escaped injury.

S. A. HILES, Jackson, bruised on hip and cut on head.

H. W. M. SENGLE, Woodbury, cut on head and injured internally.

BAGGAGE MASTER CLUDDERBURY was slightly hurt, his right knee being bruised as he jumped from the baggage car where the train left the track.

THE ENGINEER WILL RESIGN.

Engineer Pitts is very much worried over the accident, and says he believes he will resign, though the accident was in no way his fault.

TO THE CONSTITUTION, he said he told his friend as he left the junction this evening. He felt as if something was going to happen. He is confident the speed he was running did not exceed twenty miles an hour, and in this Conductor Morgan bears him out.

A MOTHER'S DEVOTION.

When the crisis came Mrs. Williams, who had her babe in her arms, and fearing death to herself and child, attempted to throw it from the window, but it was caught by a New York drummer, who received severe bruises in saving it.

The track is badly torn up, and the rails twisted into the shape of a fence worm.

WRECK NEAR RENOA.

Another wreck occurred about three miles south of Renoa. From a reliable source THE CONSTITUTION is advised that two cars are off the track and three were turned over on an east-bound freight. It will be fully ten hours before the track will be cleared. No one was hurt.

BURIAL OF WINDOM.

Flags at Half-Mast and Public Buildings Draped in Mourning.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The national capital was truly a city of mourning today. The executive departments and their various branches were closed all day, and congress did not assemble till 2 o'clock. Flags on the white house and all the other public buildings were displayed at half-mast, and so were those of the hotels and other business establishments throughout the city, and the large granite columns of the four fountains of the treasury department were heavily draped in black. These honors were paid to the memory of the late Secretary Windom, who was stricken down in the full tide of his usefulness on the 29th ultimo, and whose remains were committed to their last resting place today.

The navy department and the department of justice were also draped in mourning in memory of other distinguished men who had been high in the councils of the nation.

The corpse on the navy department was in honor of ex-Secretary Bancroft, and the black bunting on the department of justice in honor of ex-Attorney General Devens. They served, however, to add to the generally solemn and funeral aspect of this city today on the occasion of the obsequies of Secretary Windom.

There was an air of genuine and universal mourning throughout the whole of the city, the streets in the vicinity of the church where the late rites were performed, and along the route taken by the funeral procession were crowded with men, women and children who stood in respectful silence, many of them with bare heads, as the mournful cortege passed.

The funeral was simple in character and without the least attempt at display or ostentation. The only semblance to military honors was the presence of sixteen members of the treasury branch of the national guard, who accompanied the casket on its journey to the cemetery. They wore the regulation uniform and were in command of Lieutenant Richard Moore, of the treasury's office. There never was, however, a larger purely civil funeral in the city of Washington, and it strikingly evidenced the people's great love and esteem for the dead statesman.

THE PETITION GRANTED.

For the British Government to File a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Chief Justice Fuller today announced that the supreme court had decided to grant the petition of counsel representing the British government for leave to file an application for a writ of prohibition to prevent the district court of Alaska from proceeding to carry out its decree of forfeiture made in the case of the schooner Sayward, libeled for unlawfully taking seals within the waters of the Behring sea. The court asked counsel at what date the rule requiring the Alaska court to come here and show cause why

the writ of prohibition should not issue, should be made returnable. The solicitor general of the United States was anxious to have it made returnable at the earliest possible date, as was Mr. Calderon Carillan, junior counsel for the parties who brought the case here, and by mutual agreement the rule was made returnable on the second Monday in April.

This settles merely the preliminary question of the right to bring the case into court, and the matter now to be settled is whether or not the court will decide that the writ of prohibition should issue. There must now be an argument on the merits of the Behring sea controversy. In announcing the determination of the court the chief justice said that the argument had taken a much wider range than was necessary, and that the court was of the opinion that it had jurisdiction by way of prohibition, under section 685, revised statutes, to review the proceedings of the Alaska court.

OWENBY'S EXCUSE.

For His Non-Appearance Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The message from the president relative to the succession in the office of the secretary of the treasury, was read, and referred to the committee on ways and means.

This being suspension day, the speaker announced that the unfinished business was the senate bill for the relief of suffering by the wreck of the United States steamer, Tallapoosa, and the roll was called. The result was: yeas 115, nays 64—not the necessary two-thirds—so the house refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill making an additional appropriation of \$150,000 to continue the work on the public building at Worcester, Mass. In the course of the debate, Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, complained of his lack of success in getting action upon the Hot Springs public building bill, and Mr. Brockbridge, of Kentucky, referred to the strong existing suspicion that there was a building ring which controlled all appropriations for public buildings.

Mr. Spaulding took advantage of the recognition to renew his appeal for the passage of the bill providing for the erection of a monument to the victims of British prison ships. The bill was passed—yeas 138, nays 35.

The senate bill was passed on motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Virginia, for the erection of a public building at Roanoke, Va., with an amendment limiting the cost to \$75,000.

On motion of Mr. McKinley a bill was passed amending section 180 revised statutes so as to read:

Vacancies occasioned by death or resignation shall not be temporarily filled under the three preceding sections for a longer period than thirty days.

The present law limits the time to ten days and the bill has special reference to the appointment of a successor to the late Secretary Windom.

Then Mr. Dingley rose and announced that the sergeant-at-arms, in compliance with the order of the house, was ready to present, at its bar, the body of J. A. Owenby, whereupon Mr. Owenby, escorted by the sergeant-at-arms, Holmes, appeared at the bar, and the sergeant-at-arms formally delivered his prisoner to the house.

In response to a question from the speaker, as to why he should not be adjudged in contempt of the house, Mr. Owenby said: I did not have the money to come on with, and I demanded my mileage. The deputy sergeant-at-arms stated that he was not empowered to give it to me, and he made an engagement to come later in the day. I was an hour late in keeping the engagement. The following day I received a note from him saying that no fees were advanced. I supposed that the matter was dropped, and I left the next morning. That was my excuse.

Mr. Owenby was ordered by the house, I telegraphed Mr. Mason, of Illinois, to see the speaker and chairman of the committee and say that if the means were advanced, I would come. I received a reply from Mr. Mason in Chicago, and before I saw him the deputy sergeant-at-arms arrived.

The speaker—Are you now ready to appear before the committee?

Mr. Owenby: I am.

On motion of Mr. Dingley a resolution was adopted to the effect that Mr. Owenby had purged himself of contempt, and permitting and requiring him to be seated in the next meeting of the house.

The senate bill was passed with an amendment striking out the appropriation clause, providing for the erection of a public building at St. Paul, Minn., at a cost of \$300,000. The house then adjourned.

ON THEIR WAY SOUTH.

President Inman and Party Leave New York.

New York, February 2.—President John H. Inman, of the Richmond and Danville railroad, left the city this evening for a trip through the south over the lines of the road. He was accompanied by Jay Gould, George Gould, Helen Gould, Sidney Dillon, Calvin S. Brice and General Sam Thomas. The party occupied special cars. They will be gone about two weeks, and will visit points in all the southern states.

PFEFFER FOR PRESIDENT.

Alliance Leaders Talk of Putting Ingalls's Successor Up for 1892.

TORONTO, Kan., February 2.—It is said the alliance leaders are already beginning to talk of Senator-elect Pfeffer as the alliance or third party candidate for president in 1892. Speaker Pro Tem. Marchant remarked that such a thing would not be at all out of the question. Said he:

Kansas is going to be the leader of the alliance movement. The election of a United States senator and five congressmen before the party is a year old is a greater victory than was ever achieved by a new party in this great movement, and this state may be called upon to furnish the presidential candidate. If Kansas names the leader in 1892 it is probable that it would be the new United States senator.

BALLOTING FOR SENATOR.

The Deadline in Illinois and South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., February 2.—The legislature balloted for United States senator with the following result: Moody, 35; Tripp, 22; Harden, 42; Melville, 19; O'Brien, 9. Necessary a quorum, 53. Adjourned until tomorrow.

No Choice in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., February 2.—The legislature met in joint session this morning to resume balloting for United States senator, but no quorum being present, the session adjourned, after one fruitless ballot had been taken.

THE WORKS SHUT DOWN.

Because the Workmen Would Not Accept a Reduction in Their Wages.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., February 2.—This morning the entire iron works of the Ellis & Leasing Steel and Iron Company, in this city, shut down, throwing 700 men out of work, the pay roll for whom amounted to about \$22,000 per month. This action was taken because of the contemplated reduction in the wages of the workmen. The men objected to this reduction on the ground that it was 25 cents per ton lower than other companies of Pottsville were paying. During the past two weeks conferences have been held between a committee representing the puddlers, and the officials of the company, but an agreement could not be reached. The men offered to accept \$7.75, which the company refused to do.

The rolling mill of the Lake Iron Company, at Reading, Pa., has closed down because of a strike of the workmen, who are demanding a reduction of 5 cents in their wages.

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

BOTH WILL REMAIN CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WHAT A TAMMANY MAN HAS TO SAY.

Tammany Does Not Forget Cleveland's Treatment of the Organization During His Term as President.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—[Special.]—There was much gossip here today over the fact that Hill and Cleveland sat at dinner together in New York on Saturday evening.

Some of the Cleveland men have been busy today announcing that Hill has consented for Cleveland to have the field all to himself in 1892 and that Tammany has fallen in line. A Tammany member, however, when hearing of the rumor, said:

"David B. Hill is as much of a candidate for the presidency today as he was one week before he was elected senator to succeed William M. Evarts. He will continue to be in the field until the last ballot in the convention is taken. New York will stand by him."

"What nonsense to talk about Tammany Hill trusting Grover Cleveland. The leaders of Tammany are men with memories. It has been less than six years since Cleveland was inaugurated."

"What did he do for us? Nothing. He simply let all the money go to wreck our organization. In fact the fact that he was advised by ex-Secretary Whitney and other county democrats then to appoint to a federal office some active man in our organization, he refused to do it. He made the lame excuse that Tammany did not support him for the nomination. That was true, but he could not say that Tammany did not warmly support him at the polls. Rather than confer any office on Tammany, Cleveland gave the best office in his gift, the collectorship, to an up-country man, Dan Mahoney. If Cleveland expected Tammany Hill to help him in his ambitions, he will be sadly left. We are not engaged in these days of our prosperity in assisting our very worst enemy."

"Then you don't think Cleveland can secure the New York delegation?"

"I am certain of that. If Cleveland is nominated he would lose New York by 50,000 votes, and he wouldn't come within 7,000 or 8,000 of carrying either Jersey or Connecticut."

"He next wanted to know whether by silver was meant bullion, certificates or warehouse receipts, and was informed that in every case silver was intended to cover the broadest ground."

Witness was examined closely with reference to his conversation with Donald, when the correspondence was exhibited. He said Donald picked up a letter while they were conversing the silver situation, and said: "That man is in it. I know what he will do."

Mr. Payne—He mentioned a name, did he not?

Owenby—You are very anxious to have me honest, are you?

"Yes, I will state positively that it was a senator's name."

As an excuse for not being able to give the information with regard to the senator, he asked, Owenby said the information was in his books. Some of the books were in Chicago and others burned up.

The books were in a safe deposit company and not accessible to him. He did not want to get access to them and put them where he couldn't get them. He did that after Stevens' services before the committee. The books referred to his private affairs and he would not state how they could be obtained unless compelled to do so. He was doing business in Chicago and interested with regard to the silver situation. Their business was of a personal nature and it would probably be detrimental to the firm to state where their books, accounts and stocks were kept. Did not remember what was in the books, and other receipts.

After Mr. Payne could not find out anything about these books, Mr. Oates took up the examination and wanted to know if the witness did not pick up the letter while they were conversing the silver situation, and if he put it in his books, knowing the committee wanted his information and wanted them.

This question brought out the fact that outside these books witness had in his possession and other receipts memoranda relating to silver speculations. He declared that the deputy sergeant-at-arms, after telling him he could stay over till Monday, he went to his room and took out the books in the safe deposit, and he referred to them at once, and that he had to come away in such a hurry that he forgot all about papers in the trunk. He declared that he in fact had no time to look at the books in the safe deposit, said he, "refer to my personal and family affairs, outside of any contemptible silver business. I put them away the first of the month before putting silver business. He declared several times that he intended bringing his trunk and papers here, and ended by offering to telegraph for them. At this point the examination was suspended till tomorrow."

IT DIDN'T EFFECT CURES.

Two Patients in Connecticut Die After Being Inoculated With Koch's Lymph.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., February 2.—George M. Bradley, who was the first patient in this country to receive lymph inoculation, died today, and a son of Professor Blake, another lymph patient, who had been under treatment for nearly two months, is at the point of death. Bradley was a man but a little over 30 years of age, and was not in an advanced state of consumption when he began receiving treatment. Previously he was not confined to his house, but during his treatment he has suffered intensely, as the treatment had a distressing effect upon his throat, making it difficult and extremely painful for him to take any nourishment. His physicians state that his death was undoubtedly hastened by the condition of his throat, as his strength disappeared very fast because of his inability to take food. He had been receiving injections since very early in December.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, February 2.—Futures opened at two to three points' decline, closing steady at two to two points' decline from Saturday's closing prices. The market today was what we have had so many times of late—an early decline followed by a partial recovery, with a very fetid tone at all times.

Liverpool declined, but partially recovered. That market and Lancashire spinners seem to have reached the conclusion that all have a large surplus of cotton which they can't get rid of, and they choose to pay for it. "Middy" can, and then again, middy they can't, as the senior Vanderbilt says. The crop movement was pretty full, but not excessive, and soon after the second call a slight improvement in values took place.

It was said that broad street was buying, but whether to cover contracts or with a view to better prices, was a point, respecting which no definite conclusion was reached. After the last call the market was dull and flat for a time, but at the very close it was more spirited. Spot cotton was 16-cent low, with a fair business for home consumption.

A DESERTER SURRENDERS.

Charles Meira Surrenders Voluntarily in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Charles Meira voluntarily surrendered as an escaped prisoner from the United States land force at Fort Lavenworth, Kansas. He was a corporal in the fourth cavalry, but deserted and sold his horse and equipments. He was captured, tried, convicted and sentenced to five years, and then one seized a favorable opportunity and escaped. Since then he has wandered over the country. He reached Savannah, was met and recognized by a member of his old company, who threatened to give him up to the authorities if he did not give him a large sum of money. As he did not have any money, Meira concluded that the best thing to do was to surrender voluntarily to the police, and receive whatever benefit might come to him from such action. The prisoner is held until word is received from Fort Lavenworth, as to what disposition shall be made of him.

THAT LITTLE TRUNK.

TO BE OPENED BY THE SILVER POOL COMMITTEE.

MR. OWENBY'S CAREFUL ANSWERS.

He Says a Senator's Name Is on His Books, but That They Have Been Placed in a Safe Deposit Vault.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—James A. Owenby was sworn. Owenby had retained Judge Johnson, of this city, as his attorney, and Chairman Dingley said there was no objection to Mr. Johnson being present.

In response to questions put to him by Mr. Payne, Mr. Owenby said that New York city was his legal residence. He had lived there six years but probably one-quarter or one-third of the time had been spent in Washington. He was in Washington a part of each month of last year. His business last year was that of a broker. He handled all sorts of securities, and when he had an opportunity he dealt in silver.

His original business was mining. Witness had a desk room with Mr. Parsons, in the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., of New York, at 63 Broadway, New York. He did considerable business over the lines of Wells, Fargo & Co., and received his mail there.

ASKING ABOUT HIS BOOKS.

Witness was asked a number of questions, to find out if any of the names on his books were those of senators or representatives. He evaded the questions, asked the definition of "purported," and finally did not know whether he had seen the names of any representatives in connection with silver transactions.

Before answering similar questions as to senators he consulted his lawyer, and then said that he had not, and volunteered the suggestion that the committee should have experts examine the books of Wells, Fargo & Co.

During this testimony, witness at one time said his questioner meant the "books of any bank."

Mr. Payne wanted to know after a while what witness meant by his question and, finally learned that he referred to the books of J. P. Morgan, of New York, and of the National Bank, and of Hall, assistant cashier.

A SENATOR'S NAME.

Owenby was asked if on any of these books there was the name of any senator or representative, and after pondering the question awhile, he replied that Donald held up some correspondence, and said it was that of a senator.

He next wanted to know whether by silver was meant bullion, certificates or warehouse receipts, and was informed that in every case silver was intended to cover the broadest ground.

Witness was examined closely with reference to his conversation with Donald, when the correspondence was exhibited. He said Donald picked up a letter while they were conversing the silver situation, and said: "That man is in it. I know what he will do."

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THE NEW ENGINEER.

Who Is to Take Charge of the State Railroad.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 2.—[Special.]—Hunter McDonald, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, will be appointed chief engineer of the Western and Atlantic railroad, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Eben Pardo.

ONCE IN THE ASYLUM.

He Returned Home and Hanged Himself in a Stable.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Yesterday morning at sunrise the body of James Casey, a young man of twenty years, was found suspended from a beam in a stable. Casey was found suspended from a beam in a stable. Casey was found suspended from a beam in a stable.

Koch's Lymph in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Dr. Seth N. Jordan received direct from Germany today a Koch syringe, an invention of the great doctor exclusively for the injection of lymph.

Dr. Jordan today operated on two patients with the lymph, and the result is awaited with interest. He has two more applicants for treatment tomorrow.

Atlanta Capitalists in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—L. N. Trammell, chairman of the railroad commission; Judge J. S. Bigby, and C. A. Collier, president of the Capital City bank, are in the city to attend the stockholders' meeting of the Eagle and Phoenix Company on Wednesday.

Shot by a Negro.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—Police Officer J. S. Morris while attempting to arrest a negro, Cornelius Blair, on the Bottom, a notorious locality, was shot by Blair and seriously wounded in the leg. Blair escaped, but it is hoped will be arrested before morning.

Schwartz Improving.

MASON CITY, Ia., February 2.—Lieutenant Schwartz spent a comparatively easy night, and is improving. He complains of severe pains at the base of the spine. Unless something new develops he will recover.

Extending the News Service.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 2.—[Special.]—The Evening News, of this city, today began getting the Associated Press dispatches.

There Was Nothing in It Anyway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 2.—[Special.]—The war at Carbon Hill is over, and the troops returned home this afternoon.

MR. WELDON MITCHELL.

At Two O'clock His Death Was a Matter of Minutes.

Mr. Weldon Mitchell, one of Atlanta's oldest and most respected citizens, who has been seriously ill for a week or more, was dying when THE CONSTITUTION went to press this morning.

At two o'clock he was sinking, and his death, it was stated by his physicians, was a matter of very short time.

General Henderson Very Low.

At a late hour last night there had been no perceptible change in the condition of General R. J. Henderson.

He was very low, with hardly a possibility of recovery.

THE CRIMINAL DOCKET.

Bibb Superior Court Will Now Try Its Hand.

MACON, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—The criminal docket was taken up in Bibb superior court this morning. The case of the state vs. Lee Lowenthal for the murder of Herman Bohnefeld was called. Both sides announced ready. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Solicitor General Felton represented the state and Messrs. Dession & Bartlett defended the accused.

Since the first hearing of the case, which resulted in a mistrial, Lowenthal has been out on bail. He appeared in the court room today neatly dressed and looking very well. He and his counsel are confidently awaiting a verdict. The defense argued that the killing was done in self-defense.

The morning session was consumed in getting a jury of twelve intelligent and respectable jurors selected.

Atlanta people will not doubt be interested in the result of the trial, as Bohnefeld was a well-known man, and was well known there. The killing occurred on a Sunday morning, at an early hour, in a gambling room on Fourth street. There was a large number of people in the room at the time. Bohnefeld was shot to death by Lowenthal. The defense argued that the killing was done in self-defense.

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A LONG SESSION.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL WORKS FOR FIVE HOURS.

Granting Street Car Franchises and Arranging for a New Station House—The Edgewood Avenue Award.

Mayor Pro Tem. Middlebrooks smiled upon a full attendance when he called the general council to order yesterday afternoon.

The session was a long one—lasting until 8 o'clock last night.

But it was one full of interest and work. Street car franchises, a new police station, the removal of the Ben Hill monument, opening of Edgewood avenue and increasing the salary of W. R. Joyner, chief of the fire department, were the leading features of the session.

Street Car Franchises.

"I have here the petition of the promoters," said Mr. Hendrix, "for a right of way over streets for the overhead wire car. At the last meeting of this body we withdrew the petition after we had submitted our report because the petitioners declined to pay for the Belgian blocks. Since then the committee has had a conference with the parties interested. They have explained the plan fully and we submit a report granting the petition for five years. At the end of that time this company is to become liable as all other companies. We do this in this case because this seems to be more of an experiment than anything else and we are not sure it will pan out."

Mr. Rice concurred with Mr. Hendrix, asserting that the company did not really occupy the street.

"I am a member of that committee and I can't say that I endorse that grant," said Mr. Hulsey. "Other towns and cities get pay for what we are giving away. However, I will support the report because I was not at the meeting of the committee. Had I been there I would not have consented to that agreement for more than three years and with the understanding that the company must pay after that time."

"I favor the report," said Mr. McBride, "with the understanding that if the road proves a failure they must take it down at their own expense."

"The city has that authority," said Mr. Hulsey.

The report of the committee was adopted. THE CAPITAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

"We grant the Capital Railway Company," said Mr. Hendrix, "the right of way asked for, starting at the corner of Wall and Loy streets to be subject to all laws and regulations now in force or that may hereafter be adopted for the government of street railroad companies. The company to pay for all Belgian block or rubble on any part of the route hereby granted under the laws requiring street car companies to pay for permanent improvements and of macadam improvement, but the company to put down Belgian block between the tracks and for three feet on either side, the work to commence and be prosecuted in earnest in three months and to be completed in twelve months."

DOUBLE-TRACKING WHITEHALL AND PEACHTREE. "I have here the petition of the Atlanta Street Car Company for permission to double-track Whitehall and Peachtree," said Mr. Hendrix, "and we report favorably, subject to these conditions:

"The Atlanta Street Railroad Company to pay for Belgian block or rubble on each of said streets, Peachtree and Whitehall, where it is already down, in proportion for the additional track, so laid under the laws requiring street car companies to pay for permanent improvements, that is to pay for all space between and occupied by said tracks and three feet on the outer sides of the respective tracks, deducting what has already been paid by said company. That on the portions of each of said streets where macadam is down, or where there is no permanent improvement, the company shall, as the construction goes on, put down Belgian blocks for the whole space occupied by said double tracks, and all space between and for three feet on the outer sides of the respective tracks. No deduction for any payments heretofore paid for by the company. Subject to all laws now in force or that may be adopted. Work to be commenced in six months, and to be completed in twelve months."

"I am opposed to that," said Mr. Reinhardt, "in some places Whitehall street is entirely too narrow. Anyhow, I don't believe in blocking up our streets with two tracks. It leaves no room for any other line, either."

"I think the more we try a double track," said Mr. Hulsey, "the better we will like it. It does not block the streets up as much as the innumerable turnouts."

Mr. Turner was with Mr. Hulsey. "I favor the double track, too," said Mr. McBride, "but I am informed that there is a big petition against it. I would like to have the petition read."

The petition opposing the double track came from Whitehall and was signed by Green B. Roberts.

"I should like to amend the report of the committee," said Mr. Woodward. "The amendment provided that the city reserves the right to surrender any portion of the said double track herein mentioned in order that any other company or street car line may get into the right-of-way of the city."

"I accept the amendment," said Mr. Hendrix. "I have an amendment," said Mr. Rice. "I provided that the Atlanta street railroad be required to use the Johnson rail or some similar rail in double tracking Whitehall and Peachtree streets."

The Rice amendment was accepted, too. "I don't know," said Mr. Hutchinson, "that we can do as that committee's report says. The street car company has a charter, and I think we interfere with it by the conditions proposed. We allow one line to run over another road's tracks, which will want to put their money in street car lines."

"We don't interfere with any of their chartered rights," said Mr. Woodward. "They are having their chartered rights and are asking for more privilege—a double track. If they don't want it under the conditions we stipulate, let them refuse to take it. It's a matter of contract."

Mr. Hendrix supported the report. "Suppose we take the Marietta line for instance," said he. "Now that company will build to suit people of the line. Another company will, but it must touch Marietta street. Shall we refuse to let the new company in that street because the Atlanta Company, or any other company, has tracks there?"

Mr. Hulsey said Mr. Hutchinson's remarks had raised a doubt in his mind and would like to see the papers sent back to the street committee and the city attorney.

Mr. Hutchinson wanted to kill Mr. Woodward's amendment. The amendment was adopted.

Chief Joyner's Salary. "I have an ordinance here I desire to read, and with the body's permission, I will read it myself," said Mr. Hutchinson.

"Section 1. Be it ordained by the mayor and general council, that from January 1, 1901, the salary of the chief of fire department be fixed at \$4,000 per annum, payable in monthly installments."

"Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for the chief of fire department to receive any additional compensation, beyond the salary herein provided, for any services rendered, from any person, firm or corporation whatsoever."

"In presenting this ordinance," said Mr. Hutchinson, "I wish it distinctly understood that I am making no restrictions upon the chief of the fire department, or upon those who have heretofore supplemented his salary. Whatever he has received from other hands has been in the full knowledge of every citizen and he has served. But I take the position that, if the chief of our fire department is worth \$4,000 a year, the city of Atlanta ought to pay that amount. He is our officer, under our control, and we ought to pay his salary. Heretofore the city has paid \$3,000, and the insurance companies have paid the balance."

"We are peculiarly fortunate in having a chief who is above any suspicion from undue influence, and the action of the council in adopting this ordinance cannot be construed into any criticism or censure of his actions, and in this connection I take pleasure in bearing testimony to his efficiency and faithfulness in the discharge of all his duties. He is an officer we all feel proud of."

Without further discussion, and without a dissenting vote, the ordinance was adopted.

The New Station House. "The committee on public buildings and grounds," said Mr. Woodward, chairman, "have, with the chairman of the board of the police commission and the chairman of the police commission, given the question of the new police station careful consideration, and are

ready to report. In fact we have two reports—a majority report signed by myself and Mr. Reinhardt, and a minority report signed by Mr. Reinhardt. The majority report is:

"Your committee, or a majority thereof, was referred the matter of selling the present station house and the purchase of a new site, including the purchase of the old Benevolent Home property, fronting on Waverly Place 38 feet, and running back 141 feet, the price for the same being \$27,500, the amount to be taken from the police appropriation, but to be replaced by the question and manner of the sale of the present police headquarters, we recommend be referred back to the committee with instruction to carry the same into effect."

"That report," continued Mr. Woodward, "is also signed by Captain English, chairman of the police commission, and Mr. Porter King, chairman of the police committee."

THE MINORITY REPORT. "I am opposed to that," said Mr. Reinhardt, "and desire to read the minority report signed by myself alone. It is:

"In the matter of the sale of the police station on the old Benevolent Home lot on Waverly place for a new police station, growing out of Councilman King's resolution and referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds, and of the police commission, the following is the minority report:

"That the police station be not sold, but that sewer connections and water be put into the building, with good modern closets, which will do away with the two rear rooms, and that the two rear rooms on the third floor be fitted up, as they are not now in use for police headquarters, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building necessary for the purpose, and at present, to say nothing of the future."

"That the lot aforesaid on Waverly place be not purchased as a site for a new police station, but that the lot on the corner of Peachtree and Calhoun streets be purchased for the purpose, and at present, to say nothing of the future."

Mr. Woodward spoke fully and long the other way. Mr. King advocated the adoption of the majority report. Mr. Reinhardt moved the adoption of the minority report and the motion called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas resulted: Aye—Tye and Sawell—2. Nay—Kinyon, McBride, Hulsey, Broyles, Henderson, Lambert, Turner, King and Holbrook—10. The minority report was lost.

Mr. Woodward moved the adoption of the majority report. Again the yeas and nays were asked for by Mr. Reinhardt. The yeas resulted: Aye—11; nays, 1. The one nay was Mr. Sawell.

Mr. Woodward moved the adoption of the majority report. It provides that the committee having in charge the matter of police headquarters be instructed to have plans made for a new station house."

"I suggest," said Mr. Rice, "that that go to the committee." Mr. Woodward spoke at length against the majority report.

Mr. Hulsey opposed it too. So did Mr. McBride. Mr. Hendrix made a statement in which he asserted that there was no intention to reduce on any one.

The paper was recommitted to the committee. For Five Years. The Venable Brothers presented a communication in response to an advertisement from the chairman of the street committee.

"It was a bid for the permanent street work for a term of five years. In the paper, they agree to take the work on the partial payment plan—the city to pay its one-third for street work in cash, and the contractors to pay the other two-thirds in five years. The Venable Brothers agreed to release the city from all liability."

Mr. Woodward spoke at length against the majority report. "It is a good thing for the city, and still better for the people. I have here a resolution provided that the paper be referred to the street committee and city attorney, and that a contract be entered into at once as the paper sets forth."

To Open Edgewood Avenue. The street committee reported to the mayor and council, presenting a portion of the Ansell building presented two reports. It was a bid for the permanent street work for a term of five years. In the paper, they agree to take the work on the partial payment plan—the city to pay its one-third for street work in cash, and the contractors to pay the other two-thirds in five years. The Venable Brothers agreed to release the city from all liability."

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The action of the city council in endorsing the proposition made to that body by Venable Brothers is to be commended. The proposition to accept pay for paving and curbing in installments of 25 per cent a year is a most important one to the city, and especially to the property owners. Such an arrangement will greatly lessen the burden upon the property owners, and will doubtless result in much more paving each year, thereby benefiting the city as a whole.

Attempts have been made heretofore to bring about such a change, but the time has not been ripe. Now, however, the contractors come forward and voluntarily make the proposition. The council has accepted it, and if there is no legal objection, the contract with Venable Bros. will be signed at once.

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Notice. Robert H. Badger, brother to R. D. Badger, has the honor to be commended to all work. Having been studying teeth since 1886, can and will satisfy all customers. Jan 10-11

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IF THE THROAT IS SORE and NECK STIFF, rub the neck thoroughly with Pond's Extract, and, on retiring, wrap the neck in a woolen bandage saturated with Pond's Extract, and protected by an outer wrapping.

IF THE LUNGS ARE SORE, take a teaspoonful of Pond's Extract four or five times daily.

IF THE LIMBS ACHE and are sore, rub them vigorously with Pond's Extract.

FOR CHILBLAINS, bathe with Pond's Extract and bandage with cloth saturated with Pond's Extract. Itching quickly stopped.

BUT DO NOT purchase some cheap substitute and expect it to do what Pond's Extract will. Be sure you have genuine article. Made only by Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

to do with the matter and that it should be exclusively in the control of the cemetery committee.

Was referred to the cemetery committee with power to act.

The bridge committee, Mr. Turner chairman, reported the appropriation of \$1,000 for repairing the Broad street bridge.

Carrie Steele submitted a report of the work done for the Colored Orphans' Home on the property given for that purpose by the city.

Superintendent Station, of the public schools, asked for sidewalks to the State street school.

Atlanta Grows. J. E. Chastain asked for a building permit at 184 Pryor street and at 136 Capitol avenue.

The East Atlanta Land Company asked for a building permit at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Porter's alley.

William H. Holcomb lost building permit at No. 68 North Forsyth street.

D. H. Dougherty for a building permit on Peachtree and Baker street.

The East Atlanta Land Company for a building permit at the northeast corner of Edgewood avenue and Pryor street.

The Atlanta, West End and Pelham Barracks Railway Company asked for permission to occupy Waverly street and across the new bridge.

John M. Hill and others asked for electric lights corner Elizabeth street and Waverly way; Edgewood avenue and across the new bridge; and across Waverly way, all in Indian park.

Reports of Standing Committees. The claims committee recommended that \$15 be paid to Mrs. M. E. Johnson in full settlement of damages; that \$125 be paid A. M. Perkinson, in settlement for damages. The same committee reported adversely upon the petition of Mrs. Julia A. Crutcher, for relief from sewer assessment; of E. A. Smith, for retaining wall on West Fair street; of A. J. Dulbridge, for damages for grade on Calhoun street; of H. L. Porter, for damages at 27 North avenue; of G. S. Carlton, for damage to mule injured by fire wagon. The same committee granted \$100 to Warren Howard for damages to property on account of Loyd street sewer. The petition of the Atlanta university for release from assessment of sidewalk was referred by the claims committee to the street committee.

The finance committee reported the amount of warrants drawn upon the treasurer from January 15th to February 24th to be \$24,774.28.

The fire department committee recommended building permits to A. F. Pounds, 136 Crow street; to George W. Whitfield & Co., at 113 Whitehall street; to the 1800 Club, at 654 East Atlanta street; to Sunset Park, at 27 Decatur street; to M. Hertz, at 52 Whitehall street.

The police committee recommended a retail liquor license to G. Hentschel, at 78 Decatur street; a wholesale license to J. H. Spillman, at 20 Decatur street. The same committee refused a retail liquor license to F. E. Johnson, at 124 West Peters street.

The printing committee reported the award of the city printing for the year 1901 to the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The public buildings and grounds committee reported adversely upon Mr. Sir James' resolution to do away with the office of janitor but recommended that the city hall janitor be retained, and that in addition to the duties heretofore required of him he attend the office of the mayor, thereby abolishing the mayor's janitor; also that the janitor be allowed \$50 for repairs to the city clock on the old capitol building.

The street committee presented an ordinance authorizing the paving of West Peachtree street with Belgian blocks, from the old city line to the new link at an estimated cost of \$3,200. It was read twice and adopted. Also an ordinance authorizing the paving of Forest avenue, from Calhoun to Peachtree street, at an estimated cost of \$13,000; also an ordinance authorizing the paving of Linden street from West Peachtree street to Courtland street, with Belgian blocks, at a cost of \$4,750; also an ordinance authorizing the paving of Houston street, from Main street to the Boulevard, with Belgian block, at an estimated cost of \$4,285.50.

The street committee recommended \$100 for curbing and sidewalks on Venable street; \$50 for same on Fifth street; \$200 for same on Georgia avenue; \$50 for same on Spring street; \$300 for open Cooper street; \$50 for curbing and sidewalks on Calhoun street. Also reported favorably upon Mr. King's resolution for keeping the macadamized streets in repair. The same committee recommended the removal of a fence on Rawson street between Crew and Capitol avenue; also recommended a fence around a large building on Baker street, building material on Spring and Cain street.

The tax committee relieved Seal Olive from the tax penalty; also the Florence Wagon Company; also E. F. Layton; also J. F. Burke. The committee reported favorably on the resolution returning Manly & Wiley a check for \$100.

The relief committee submitted reports upon a number of petitions for relief. An ordinance constructing a sanitary sewer along Fraser street at an estimated cost of \$600 was read and adopted.

The ordinance constructing a sewer from Baker street to the old city limits, at an estimated cost of \$35,000, was read the second time and adopted. The ordinance constructing a sewer from Drew street to near the old city limits, at an estimated cost of \$40,000, was read the second time and adopted.

The ordinance authorizing the paving of Linden street, from Courtland street to West Peachtree street, with Belgian blocks, at an estimated cost of \$3,200, was read the second time and adopted.

ON THE RIGHT LINE. The action of the city council in endorsing the proposition made to that body by Venable Brothers is to be commended.

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Purify Your Blood

When spring approaches, it is very important that the blood should be purified, as at this season impurities which have been accumulating for months or even years, are liable to manifest themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best blood purifier. It expels every taint, drives out scrofulous humors, and gives to the blood the quality and tone essential to good health.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worn out or run down." LUTHER NASH, Lowell, Mass.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a spring tonic, with most satisfactory results." C. PALMER, 349 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine for women, or anyone who has had blood." JENNIE E. SMITH, East Broad Top, Pa.

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with true origin of this popular medicine. If you prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to be 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This certainly conclusive evidence of the great strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial this spring.

Purifies the Blood

"My little boy, for whom I procured Hood's Sarsaparilla, was so badly afflicted with scrofula of the white top of his head 1 1/2 years and for matter. I doctored with one complete failure of relief, and then I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gave him one bottle, and there was a most wonderful improvement. I then got one bottle more and cured him completely. I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. I got it to my children for a spring medicine." Mrs. N. B. LEVY, 1641 Hogan street, St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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100 Doses One Dollar.

100 Doses One Dollar.



Said a critical tramp, "I would say Crusts of bread often come in my way But they're tough now no more Where the Wire Gauze Door Gives the air in the oven full play."

IF YOU WANT THE BEST Buy the CHARTER OAK,

With Wire Gauze Oven Doors. Made only by Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Agents, - Atlanta, Ga.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTRAI COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Reddened Throat and Cures the Catarrh of the Throat.

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. It is quickly absorbed. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

CATARRH

ENGINES, BOILERS & STEAM PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS, Friction Clutch Pulleys, Rubber and Leather Belting, PACKING, HOSE, &c.

IRON AND WOOD WORKING, FITTINGS, IRON AND BRASS VALVES, Injectors, Inspirators, FEED WATER HEATERS, Railway, Mining, Machine Shop, AND MILL SUPPLIES AND TOOLS.

R. H. RICHARDS & CO., 59 S. Broad St., ATLANTA, GA.

THE DRESSEN, THE LEADERS! No. 2 South Pryor St., Opposite Kimball.

THEY HAVE COME AGAIN! B. & B. WHOLESALE FINE WHISKIES.

A very select stock of rare old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies always on hand. Choice foreign Wines, Liquors, etc., a specialty with us. Correspondence solicited.

Bluthenthal & Bickart, 46-50 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO., AUCTIONEER Guardian's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the January term, 1901, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in February, 1901, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Katherine, Edward T., Gertrude H. and Olive Ware, minors, to-wit: A certain lot and land, containing four acres, more or less, the same part of land lot No. 110 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, state of Georgia, bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Atlanta university, formerly owned by Pinkerton, on the west side of the street in the city of Atlanta, and running west along the north line of lot 42 of Atlanta university, six hundred and sixty (660) feet, more or less, to an alley thence north along the east side of said alley to the north line of lot 110, thence east along the north line of lot 110, thence south along the south line of lot 110, thence west along the west line of lot 110, thence north along the north line of lot 110, to the point of beginning. Sold for the purpose of maintenance and education. Terms cash. Jan 15 1901 J. C. FRANCIS, Guardian.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE

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THEY DENY IT.

MR. HAWTHORNE'S CHARGE THAT

MAJORS SELL WHISKY ON SUNDAY

IS PROBABLY THAT HE WILL BE ASKED TO

PRODUCE HIS FACTS BEFORE THE GRAND

JURY—THE OFFICIAL TALK.

The dealers sell after hours and even

desecrate the Sabbath by selling it.

The sentence in Dr. Hawthorne's sermon on

temperance, delivered to the 1890 Club last

Sunday morning.

He referred to the liquor business in Atlanta,

meaning that the saloon keepers violate the

law.

And insinuating that such violations are

winked at by the authorities.

The police certainly held a special session

at night to consider the charge.

There was a great deal of talk about what Dr.

Hawthorne had said yesterday, and it is very

likely that there will be much more before the

after is dropped.

It is probable that Dr. Hawthorne will be

asked to go before the grand jury to sub-

stantiate his charge.

The officials feel that Dr. Hawthorne has

made them a very serious wrong, and unhesi-

tatingly declare that his assertions are utterly

unfounded.

As a citizen, they say, if such a condition

exists, it is Dr. Hawthorne's duty to

report that knowledge of such violations to

the proper authorities, that the offenders may

be punished and the public protected.

Action by the Board of Police Commission.

The board of police commissioners convened

in closed session last night and took official

notice of Dr. Hawthorne's charge.

Chairman English read to the board the

charges as they appeared in yesterday's Con-

stitution.

Commissioners Lester, Brotherton, Stephens

and English all, with emphasis, pronounced

that Dr. Hawthorne said to be without founda-

tion.

The situation was thoroughly discussed.

Chief Connolly and the other officers and de-

puties were called in and questioned.

"I do not believe there are any saloons in

to city where the law is violated as is

charged," said Commissioner Lester.

"I am almost certain—I believe it firmly,"

said Captain English, "that there are no vio-

lations of the law by keeping open after hours,

or by selling on Sunday."

"If there is, it is very slight," said Commis-

sioner Brotherton. "My opinion is that if

there is any liquor sold on Sundays it comes

from the drug stores. The saloons are about

as well regulated as they can be."

Commissioner Stephens was also outspoken

in his belief that the law was strictly observed

by the liquor dealers.

The sentiment of the board was that any

liquor that is sold on Sunday or after ten

o'clock at night is sold by blind tigers, who

are captured and broken up every day by the

police.

All felt that Dr. Hawthorne's charge was a

reflection on the department which should not

go unnoted.

"If there are any such violations," said

Captain English, "we do not know of them.

And we keep a sharp lookout, too."

Chief Connolly stated to the board that his

men looked after the saloons very closely, and

that, to the best of his information, he did not

believe any of the licensed saloons either sold

after 10 o'clock at night or on Sunday. The

chief said his men were faithful and diligent,

and if there were any such violation he would

have known of them.

Captain Wright corroborated Chief Con-

nolly's statement.

Detectives Cason and Bedford also made

statements showing that the saloons all ob-

served the city's regulations to the letter.

Chief officers also stated that the city was

remarkably free from such violations. They

stated that it is impossible for saloon keepers

to keep open after hours or on Sunday, either

through the front or back doors, and close a

watch is kept on them.

Captain English suggested the advisability

of asking the council to offer a reward of

\$100 for the arrest of every saloon keeper violat-

ing the law, with proof to convict, and \$25

for the capture of each blind tiger, with proof

to convict.

CAPTAIN ENGLISH TALKS.

"I cannot speak so positively about the

alcohs outside of the fire limits," said Cap-

tain English, chairman of the board of police

commissioners, "but as to those within the

limits, I can say that I do not believe there is

one that sells any liquor on Sunday, or keeps

open after 10 o'clock at night."

"What about Dr. Hawthorne's charge?"

"I think that he has made a charge that he

cannot produce proof to sustain. His whole-

sale arraignment of the liquor traffic of Atlanta

is very unjust. If he has in his possession any

facts to prove that the law is being violated,

he says, I say he should lay them before the

authorities."

"The officers of the force are especially dili-

gent in this matter. Many of the men are

rehabilitated from conviction, and I believe

EIGHT DAYS OUT.

THE DREADFUL EXPERIENCE OF

FOUR MEN

Who Were Confined to a Swamp Island for

Eight Days, with No Means of Escape,

and Without Food.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 2.—[Special.]—

Four men living eight days on one possum

on a deserted island, is the outline of a sensa-

tional story related in Augusta today. Mr. J.

Dren, a railroad contractor, building the

Southwest railroad from Savannah to Colum-

bia, is authority who vouches for the truth

of the story. O'Brien says that in removing

his camps from the Middle Georgia and At-

lantic railroad to the Southwest railroad

before last, when they reached the ferry at

Stony Bluff, seventy-five miles below Au-

gusta, to cross the Savannah river, two miles

got lost in the woods.

Four white men in the party started hunting

for the stray animals. When they got sev-

eral miles off, the river commenced rapidly

rising, and before they could return to the

ferry the water got beyond bounds and covered

the ground several feet. The men realized

their peril, and sought refuge on a small strip

of land, which the water completely encircled

and formed a little island, in the heart of the

dense swamp. The four men were forced to

remain on the island eight days, awaiting the

water to recede, which has not yet returned

within its confines.

Eight days on an island were trials of suf-

fering and distress. The men were without

provisions, and no possible means of securing

food. Each day they swam out in the stream

in hopes of striking dry land that would lead

back to the starting point, but water was

everywhere. Equanimity was destroyed, and

death from starvation stared them in the

face, for there was no sign of a raven, and

it was apparent that men there, they would

finally have to resort to cannibalism. All they

had to eat in eight days was a possum, which

they caught in the drift wood, and cooked by

a fire on the island.

A searching party, in boats, was started

after several days had elapsed, and the men

were rescued from the jaws of the mules,

and found the party lying on an island, weak

from starvation, and almost perished to death.

They were safely paddled to Stony Bluff,

where their ravenous appetites were satisfied.

WEST END AND ATLANTA.

The Action of the West End Meeting Last

Night.

There was a citizens' meeting at West End

last night, followed by a meeting of the city

council, to consider the subject of annexa-

tion.

Two committees were appointed—one by the

citizens and one by the council—to negotiate

with the Atlanta committee. The citizens'

committee is composed of L. Z. Roser, J. D.

Frazier and Hubert Culbertson. The council

committee is Mayor Neims, Albert Howell,

Jr., and F. B. Bunker.

There was a large attendance.

Quite a number of speeches were

made. The general sentiment was in favor of

annexation. "What was termed a 'fair trade'

can be made with Atlanta. West End now

has \$1,000,000 of taxable values, and \$25,000

real estate.

The Atlanta Street Railroad Company had

been notified to be present, and was repre-

sented by its superintendent. He stated for

the company that the electric line was to be

put in operation at once, and it is believed

the change can and will be completed in thirty

days.

THE AUGUSTA EXPOSITION.

The Directors Will Hold Another One Next

Fall—Distinguished People Invited.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 2.—The Augusta

Exposition Company will hold its second ex-

position from November 24 to November 28th.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted today,

inviting to the exposition a number of distin-

guished people of state and Mrs. Blaine, Mr.

and Mrs. Cleveland, Governor Hill, Governor and

Mrs. Northen, and Governor and Mrs. Tillman

to attend the exposition. The Augusta

MEETINGS.
A regular communication of Georgia Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M., will be held in Masonic Hall this evening at 7 o'clock. Work, E. A. D. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
F. M. FARMOST, W. M.
R. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
NEW YORK EXCHANGE BUYING AT 10:00 AM.
The following are bid and asked quotations:

NEW YORK EXCHANGE	
New 4's 100	102 1/2
New 5's 100	103 1/2
New 6's 100	104 1/2
New 7's 100	105 1/2
New 8's 100	106 1/2
New 9's 100	107 1/2
New 10's 100	108 1/2
New 11's 100	109 1/2
New 12's 100	110 1/2
New 13's 100	111 1/2
New 14's 100	112 1/2
New 15's 100	113 1/2
New 16's 100	114 1/2
New 17's 100	115 1/2
New 18's 100	116 1/2
New 19's 100	117 1/2
New 20's 100	118 1/2
New 21's 100	119 1/2
New 22's 100	120 1/2
New 23's 100	121 1/2
New 24's 100	122 1/2
New 25's 100	123 1/2
New 26's 100	124 1/2
New 27's 100	125 1/2
New 28's 100	126 1/2
New 29's 100	127 1/2
New 30's 100	128 1/2
New 31's 100	129 1/2
New 32's 100	130 1/2
New 33's 100	131 1/2
New 34's 100	132 1/2
New 35's 100	133 1/2
New 36's 100	134 1/2
New 37's 100	135 1/2
New 38's 100	136 1/2
New 39's 100	137 1/2
New 40's 100	138 1/2
New 41's 100	139 1/2
New 42's 100	140 1/2
New 43's 100	141 1/2
New 44's 100	142 1/2
New 45's 100	143 1/2
New 46's 100	144 1/2
New 47's 100	145 1/2
New 48's 100	146 1/2
New 49's 100	147 1/2
New 50's 100	148 1/2
New 51's 100	149 1/2
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New 57's 100	155 1/2
New 58's 100	156 1/2
New 59's 100	157 1/2
New 60's 100	158 1/2
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New 62's 100	160 1/2
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New 71's 100	169 1/2
New 72's 100	170 1/2
New 73's 100	171 1/2
New 74's 100	172 1/2
New 75's 100	173 1/2
New 76's 100	174 1/2
New 77's 100	175 1/2
New 78's 100	176 1/2
New 79's 100	177 1/2
New 80's 100	178 1/2
New 81's 100	179 1/2
New 82's 100	180 1/2
New 83's 100	181 1/2
New 84's 100	182 1/2
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New 91's 100	189 1/2
New 92's 100	190 1/2
New 93's 100	191 1/2
New 94's 100	192 1/2
New 95's 100	193 1/2
New 96's 100	194 1/2
New 97's 100	195 1/2
New 98's 100	196 1/2
New 99's 100	197 1/2
New 100's 100	198 1/2

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The stock market today was more active and stronger, the strength showing in the volume of business. The improvement in prices was well distributed, but the strongest activity was in the foreign bonds, especially the London and Paris issues. The market for the new issue of the United States Government bonds was also very active, and the prices were well maintained. The market for the new issue of the United States Government bonds was also very active, and the prices were well maintained. The market for the new issue of the United States Government bonds was also very active, and the prices were well maintained.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 2.—The market for wheat and other grain today was very active, and the prices were well maintained. The market for the new issue of the United States Government bonds was also very active, and the prices were well maintained. The market for the new issue of the United States Government bonds was also very active, and the prices were well maintained.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

Below you find the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today.

	Open	Close
February	8.90	8.95
March	8.95	9.00
April	9.00	9.05
May	9.05	9.10
June	9.10	9.15
July	9.15	9.20
August	9.20	9.25
September	9.25	9.30
October	9.30	9.35
November	9.35	9.40
December	9.40	9.45

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Foreign prices were higher this morning, and our market opened with a stronger tendency. The opening prices were all better than Saturday's close. This was due partly to the more confident feeling in regard to the silver question, but the fact that Saturday's bank statement was better than had been looked for, and the continued advance in money. One of the features was the sharp advance in Manhattan railway stock on the rapid transit bill becoming a law, and as many of the provisions in it are favorable to the elevated and interests, this stock should reap considerable benefit from its passage. There was a fractional advance late in the day, which closed a fractional advance, but there was no evidence of any combined selling, and while, in view of the continued decline in the market, it is likely to occur at any time, we believe that on all declines stocks will do to buy. Money continues unobtainable, and this is causing a beneficial influence on the prices of bonds, and in the future, it is likely that money will be made in the immediate future.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

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	Open	Close
February	8.90	8.95
March	8.95	9.00
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September	9.25	9.30
October	9.30	9.35
November	9.35	9.40
December	9.40	9.45

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, STOCK.

	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Saturday	34,000	30,000	27,000	25,000	23,000
Sunday	30,000	28,000	26,000	24,000	22,000
Monday	32,000	30,000	28,000	26,000	24,000
Tuesday	34,000	32,000	30,000	28,000	26,000
Wednesday	36,000	34,000	32,000	30,000	28,000
Thursday	38,000	36,000	34,000	32,000	30,000
Friday	40,000	38,000	36,000	34,000	32,000
Total	240,000	220,000	200,000	180,000	160,000

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

	Open	Close
February	8.90	8.95
March	8.95	9.00
April	9.00	9.05
May	9.05	9.10
June	9.10	9.15
July	9.15	9.20
August	9.20	9.25
September	9.25	9.30
October	9.30	9.35
November	9.35	9.40
December	9.40	9.45

Local Market: middling 9 1/2.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments:

	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Saturday	34,000	30,000	27,000	25,000	23,000
Sunday	30,000	28,000	26,000	24,000	22,000
Monday	32,000	30,000	28,000	26,000	24,000
Tuesday	34,000	32,000	30,000	28,000	26,000
Wednesday	36,000	34,000	32,000	30,000	28,000
Thursday	38,000	36,000	34,000	32,000	30,000
Friday	40,000	38,000	36,000	34,000	32,000
Total	240,000	220,000	200,000	180,000	160,000

the disparity between the two markets some 20 points, which is attracting cotton here, as we are now the highest market. Estimates of the cotton crop for the week range from 100,000 to 120,000 bales. Manchester accounts received by mail this morning confirm the view of the cotton market, stating that the demand for goods is very poor, while the stock of raw cotton is increasing, production having overcome consumption.

By Private Wire to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Liverpool came in 1-4 lower mainly, as our friends tell us, under the influence of the fact that the market for the new issue of the United States Government bonds was also very active, and the prices were well maintained. The market for the new issue of the United States Government bonds was also very active, and the prices were well maintained.

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the outside market being higher, prices jumped up, and the market for the new issue of the United States Government bonds was also very active, and the prices were well maintained. The market for the new issue of the United States Government bonds was also very active, and the prices were well maintained.

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THE MONEY.

Individual Liability Same as National Banks.

Transacts a general banking business. Commercial paper discounted. Loans made on personal security. Collections on all points in the United States, Canada and throughout the world. We draw our own money on the most favorable terms. We draw our own money on the most favorable terms.

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THE MONEY.

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Jacob H. H.

\$480.

Banks.

Loans made

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In

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May 13.

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Philadelphia.

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BLACKMAILER ABROAD.

JOHN LIVINGSTON EXPOSED BY

MRS. DIGGS, OF KANSAS.

He Tries to Work a Scheme and Is Foiled.

Then Slanders the State and Every-

body in It.

The readers of THE CONSTITUTION will re-

member the controversy between President L.

Livingston, of the Georgia alliance, and

John Livingston, who claims to be president

of the New York Farmers' Alliance.

The New York Livingston came out to be

a blackmailer, demanding \$50 from the Geor-

gia man, and when refused, forging a letter

of endorsement of the force bill, to which he

appended Colonel L. F. Livingston's signa-

ture.

Pending the senatorial election in Kansas,

this man went out there to work a scheme on

the alliance. Failing to do that, he joined

the republicans and proceeded to use the

forged letter of L. F. Livingston as a cam-

paign document.

He had some how secured letters of intro-

duction to Mrs. J. L. Diggs, who, though

a woman, is a prominent factor in the Kansas

alliance. She soon saw what he was and re-

fused to introduce him to legislators. When

he left Kansas he filled up the correspondent

of a Chicago paper with a slanderous attack on

the state of Kansas, saying that it would soon

be in a state of anarchy.

Mrs. Diggs has looked up his record and

gives a Chicago Tribune correspondent at

Topeka this scathing interview:

It is difficult to imagine anything more ridi-

culous than the scheme devised by John

Livingston, president of the New York State Ali-

ance, to secure the election of John J. Ingalls

to the United States Senate. He has been

asked me to introduce him to the members of

the legislature. He wanted to get a hearing before

the legislature. He declared that he had been

asked me to introduce him to the members of

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THE CENTRAL ALL RIGHT

PASSES TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL BE FORTHCOMING.

General Alexander So Telegraphs Colonel

Waddell—The Colonel Talks About

Sensational Publications.

A tempest in a teapot!

That's what the effort to stir up a sensation

over the matter of passes to the delegates to

the State Agricultural Society may be charac-

terized.

For the passes will be forthcoming.

The impression has got abroad that the rail-

roads on "one half the collection, which

meets in Savannah. This was based upon the

delay of the authorities of the Central road in

furnishing these courtesies. All sorts of wild

rumors concerning the supposed cause of this

delay were started on their rounds, but

these rumors have been all knocked in the

head, as the passes are to be issued as usual.

General Alexander telegraphed Colonel

Waddell to that effect yesterday.

"There was some delay," said Colonel Wad-

dell, in explaining the matter yesterday morn-

ing. "We were at first informed that the

passes would be fixed all right. I went

to Savannah and in company with several

prominent gentlemen called upon General

Alexander. He showed the greatest disposi-

tion to do everything in his power to help us.

He explained that the refusal of the passes

had been ordered by the directors and he would

have to present the matter to them. He

thought the railroad would be fixed all right,

securing the transportation, however. From

the interest taken in the matter by General

Alexander and the members of the board of

directors, especially Colonel Howell, we have

never had any doubt but that matters would be

arranged with thorough satisfaction to all

parties. We felt that all we had to do was

to present our case to the directors and they

would be glad to grant our request."

And such proved to be the case. A short

time afterwards, Colonel Waddell received

the telegram from General Alexander, an-

nouncing that the Central will give the passes."

In acknowledging the telegram, Colonel

Waddell wired the president of the Central

as follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., February 2.—General E. P.

Alexander, President Central Railroad, Savannah,

Ga. The farmers of Georgia render you profound

thanks for your successful efforts to secure free

passes to delegates to the State Agricultural So-

ciety convention to assemble in Savannah Feb-

ruary 11th and 12th. No one appreciates your

kindness more than

THE OTHER RAILROADS.

Other railroads had already granted the re-

quest for passes. The Richmond and Dan-

ville had done so, the Georgia railroad, the

Covington and Macon, the Atlanta and Flor-

ida, the Georgia Southern, the Columbus and

Rome, the Savannah, Americus and Mont-

gomery, the Wrightsville road and the Savan-

nah, Florida and Western.

"The East Tennessee officials," said Colonel

Waddell, "have made no announcement of

their determination as yet, but the officers

have given every assurance of doing all in

their power to secure the transportation for

our delegates, and I feel certain there will be

no trouble at all, especially in view of the past

generosity of that road."

Governor Northen and Colonel Waddell have

devoted a good deal of time to the pass ques-

tion within the past few days, and they

are both happy at the success of their efforts.

"There will doubtless be a large attendance

at the meeting of the society, and it will be a

successful convention."

A humorous fact about Hood's Sarsaparilla

—it expels bad humor and creates good humor.

Be sure to get Hood's.

It is really surprising how people will suffer

month after month and year

after year with

CONSTIPATION,

when a regular habit of body can be secured with-

out changing the diet or disorganizing the system,

if they will only

USE

SIMMONS

LIVER

REGULATOR

A Simple but Effective Vegetable

Compound.

"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for Con-

stipation, and always with decided benefit."

Hiram Warner, Late Chief-Justice of Georgia.

Prepared by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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SPECIAL

ATTRactions

—IN—

MUSLIN

UNDERWEAR,

EMBROIDERIES,

LACES

—AND—

WHITE GOODS

—AT—

The American Notion Co.

12 CENTEMER'S G

CELEBRATED

KID GLOVES

PERFECTION OF FIT

ALL FIRST QUALITY GLOVES

BRANDED WITH OUR NAME

THE FULL IN GREEN AND GLOVES

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Just received a full new line of

the above gloves as well as other

popular makes, that we warrant

and fit.

AMERICAN NOTION CO.,

28 Whitehall Street.

SUNSHINE

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR MARCH, 1891.—Will be

sold before the Court house door, in the city of

Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, on the first Tuesday

of March, 1891, within the legal hours of sale, the fol-

lowing property, to-wit: A certain lot in the city of

Atlanta, being part of lot 13 in the 14th district

of Fulton County, Georgia, containing 50 feet

more or less, and known as the "West Main

Street" lot, being part of the property of the

People's Mutual Loan and Building Association

of Atlanta, Georgia, and known as the "West

Main Street" lot, being part of the property of

the People's Mutual Loan and Building Associa-

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